

you I would be—to see still more accomplished if possible.
Most sincerely yours,
WARREN G. HARDING.

[Miss Ella Freed could not be found at 16 Lenox road, Brooklyn. Tenants of the house said that Miss Freed moved into the house a month ago, but that she left in an automobile several days ago, taking her trunk with her. They said she was a beautiful woman, but that they knew nothing of her personal affairs. She told no one in the house, so far as could be learned, where she was going.]

Demonstrations Planned.
While the meeting of the conference made the President's declaration timely, other circumstances rendered its utterance necessary. Information coming to Washington is to the effect that the American public is expecting huge reductions on armament upkeep, while organizations are forming to make demonstrations in Washington representing the United States as committed to disarmament regardless of the action of other nations.

Nothing could be further from the intentions of the Administration. In no circumstances will the safety of the United States be imperiled by overconfidence in the good intentions of others.

The United States will enter the conference with no selfish interests to serve. Neither will it approach the gathering with the notion that without agreement among the nations it can afford to leave itself in a helpless condition.

The declaration of the President voiced the spirit in which the American delegates held their first meeting. While no determination of policies was announced, it admitted that the delegation received the report of the preparatory work of the different governmental departments which have been engaged since the President issued his invitation to the nations.

The Navy and War departments submitted their completed information. Some of the State Department data are still in preparation in the form of monographs on various subjects, many of them dealing especially with the Far Eastern problem.

Delegates for Publicity.
No policy on methods of publicity was adopted by the delegation. It will be for the conference to determine the degree of publicity will characterize the conference.

It can be said with authority that the attitude of the American delegation is for as great a degree of publicity as is practicable. It is believed there will be no difficulty in gratifying the legitimate desire of the American public in keeping well informed of what is being done. The American delegates are approaching their task with practical views and one of these, it is recognized, is the necessity of full information. The influence of the American delegation will be used so make the deliberation of the conference as open and free to the public as possible. It is not proposed to urge the conduct of the proceedings after a town meeting method and it is also recognized that much of the important work of the conference will be confidential.

Russell Miles was elected secretary of the delegation. Mr. Miles has been connected with the State Department in the capacity of expert on Far Eastern affairs. He has had extensive military experience and is believed well qualified for his new office. Each member of the delegation will have a secretary who will be charged with the individual work of the delegates.

The delegates officially determined upon the Pan American Building as the place of meetings, while working offices will be furnished at the different delegations in the new navy building located near the Pan American Building. Each delegation will have a large suite of workrooms.

The next meeting of the delegation has not yet been determined.

Agenda Is Enlarged.

It developed to-day that the agenda suggested by the American Government has been enlarged slightly by inclusion of the subject "Electric Communications in the Pacific." That will bring into the conference the entire subject of cable and radio communication which has such intimate bearing on the question of equal commercial opportunity.

Up to this time no objections have been registered by any of the nations to the suggested agenda, although it has not been formally adopted. It is assumed that final determination will await the conference.

Congress, it is expected, will be asked to furnish additional funds for entertainment purposes during the conference. The State Department has already been granted an appropriation.

Secretary of the Navy Denby announced to-day to the Naval Affairs Committee that his contingent fund of \$50,000 devoted to entertainment purposes had been practically exhausted, and he would be compelled to ask for additional funds to entertain the distinguished naval officers who will attend the conference. The War Department is expected to require special funds for the same purpose.

WOULD HAVE STRONGER NATIONS ACT FIRST

Japanese Delegates at Hawaii on Way to Parley.

By the Associated Press.
HONOLULU, Oct. 12.—The Japanese army and navy delegation to the Washington Conference, headed by Major-General Hirotsuna Tanaka and Vice-Admiral Kaji Katō, arrived in Honolulu to-day.

Admiral Katō in a statement said: "We are going to the conference with the single desire to cooperate with the other nations in accomplishing disarmament, and we must not forget that real success will depend upon sincerity and earnestness of purpose of all the nations participating."

"I believe it will rest with the nations possessing the strongest armaments to take the lead in the present plan and by limitation of their own armaments serve as an example to other nations."

GREY URGES SPIRIT OF TRUST AT PARLEY

Cannot Settle Pacific Question Without U. S., He Says.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Viscount Grey, former Foreign Secretary, speaking to-night, said that the Pacific question could not be settled without America and that the Washington conference would do work similar to that of the League of Nations.

He believed that the American Government was absolutely sincere and sought no national advantage other than the universal advantage of a Pacific settlement and diminution of armaments. He hoped that the other nations would go to Washington in the same spirit, laying the cards on the table and trusting each other.

"If that is the spirit of the conference," he concluded, "it will realize results such as no other conference realized before."

TO SPEAK ON CHINA.

A reception for the Rev. Dr. John Kohnman, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, has been arranged by the men of the congregation for the evening of October 21. The other guests will include representatives of the men's organizations of neighboring Presbyterian churches. Dr. Kohnman passed the summer in China and will speak of his experiences.

NAVY PUSHES PLANS IN FACE OF PARLEY

Additional Money for Aircraft Carriers Will Be Asked of Congress.

TO KEEP ON BUILDING

Action Is Reply to Those Who Expect the Conference to 'Disarm.'

CERTAIN UNITS ARE VITAL

Must Be Completed to Insure for U. S. a Well Rounded Fleet.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Washington, D. C., Oct. 12.

The Navy Department plans to ask Congress immediately for additional appropriations to build aircraft carriers for the Navy and will go ahead with its building programme regardless of the arms conference.

Official announcement to this effect was made to-day by Secretary Denby to the House Naval Affairs Committee. The department sees that decisions by the conference cannot be anticipated and realizes that the Navy is lacking in certain elements of a well rounded fleet.

The Secretary's statement is an answer to those who expect the conference to "disarm," and shows that the best that can be expected of it for armament is a limitation which will lessen economic burdens and eliminate the danger of competitive building among nations.

In regard to ships provided for—most of which are in a fair way of completion—the speed of construction has been greatly lessened by diminished appropriations. The department is going ahead as fast as it can with its limited funds. The work of construction is being distributed among the vessels now under way.

The decision to go ahead with building, it is explained, does not express lack of confidence in the accomplishment of the arms conference. It merely demonstrates that the conference is not a disarmament meeting.

Information received here from other countries, notably Great Britain and Japan, shows that these countries are completing construction under way, and in some instances authorizing new construction. Neither these countries nor the United States propose to lead in limiting armaments until all are agreed on the proportion of arms to be stacked.

So far as American Navy is concerned, Mr. Denby made it plain that the building of aircraft carriers is regarded as essential. This confirmed belief is the result of the recent bombing tests, which demonstrated the new effectiveness which the airplane is acquiring in naval strategy.

The navy has not changed its belief that the capital ship remains the basic unit of the fleet. Naval officers believe there has been much misconception on the views of the Navy General Board, owing to the debate precipitated over the relative merits of the capital ship and aircraft.

Naval officials guiding the construction programme think the bombing tests have demonstrated the increased possibilities of aircraft. No one has been quicker to recognize this than the naval group which retains its faith in the capital ship. It is their belief that all future naval operations will be carried on with a large complement of air craft for bombing and for long distance gun-fire.

The navy is daily developing new possibilities in long range guns and sees the time when navies will fire at each other over the horizon, making airplanes necessary for range finding.

Airplane construction has not reached the point where the heavier than air craft can operate far from their base and carriers are essential to transport them with the fleet. Experiments are being made also to have each war ship carry its own complement of aircraft.

With the exception of the converted aircraft carrier Langley, the American Navy is not equipped with carriers.

The determination to go ahead with construction has in mind in part the other elemental weakness of the navy—shortage of light fast cruisers. Any limitation of armament at this time would find the American Navy lacking in this important requisite.

BERGDORF GOODMAN
616 FIFTH AVENUE

READY-TO-WEAR

EVENING DRESSES, of beaded, chiffons, crepe de chimes and velvets.

DAY DRESSES, of Kasha cloth, homespun serge, broadcloth and crepe de chime.

GIRL'S PARTY DRESSES, of chiffon, crepe de chime, velvet and adoration crepe.

COAT DRESSES, of imported chevrot, fur trimmed and man tailored.

Prices Very Reasonable

Mme. SIMCOX
FIFTH AVENUE AT FIFTY-THIRD STREET
(Frances Building)

PREEMINENT AMONG AMERICA'S STYLE FASHION CREATORS

KNOX WAS LONG A LEADER IN THE NATION'S AFFAIRS

Continued from First Page.

farseeing business head he made a great deal of money outside the practice of law. He came to be a stockholder of the United States Steel Corporation, the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Pittsburgh, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railway and many more great corporations.

Eventually he took Henry Clay Frick's side in the controversy between Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Frick on the amount the latter was to get for his holdings. By the advice of Mr. Knox, Mr. Frick retired with ten times the money Carnegie had meant for him to get.

Started Fights on Trust.

As Attorney-General it is said Mr. Knox once told a member of J. P. Morgan & Co. over the telephone that "the stock ticker doesn't tick in the Department of Justice." This was attitude when at the outset of Roosevelt's first term the President desired legislation to block secrecy in corporations. Mr. Knox drew a bill providing for a Bureau of Corporations. He was attacked in and out of Congress, but he merely bided his time. Soon the opportunity came when he was instrumental in enjoining the Northern Securities Company and the beef trust and set under way the prosecution of the railroads and shipping corporations for rebating. He also made possible the prosecution and dissolution of the Standard Oil Company and other large mergers.

In retiring from the Attorney-General's office to become Senator from Pennsylvania, Mr. Knox took the appointment from Gov. Pennypacker and succeeded Matthew S. Quay. In a highly eulogistic letter President Roosevelt declared that Mr. Knox had left a deep mark for good on the country's development. He made a tour of Central America in 1912, and in August of that year, at the head of a special mission, attended the funeral of the Mikado, and was warmly received by the Japanese Government and people. Throughout his service as Secretary of State he labored successfully for the extension of American trade and for every means to secure foreign nations that the United States was sincerely devoted to peace.

In the primary campaign of 1912 Mr. Knox supported his chief, Mr. Taft, against his former chief, Col. Roosevelt, and went out of office with Mr. Taft when the latter and Col. Roosevelt were defeated at the three cornered election of that year. He returned to the United States Senate and quickly resumed his former position as one of the undisputed leaders of the Republican forces.

In the war he gave loyal support to the President's war policies, but when Mr. Wilson brought home the peace treaty with the League of Nations Mr. Knox became a notable opponent of ratification. In previous addresses in the Senate he maintained that the League of Nations would rob America of sovereignty and freedom and predicted that it would foster war, not end it. He advanced a constructive programme for world peace which was not open to a charge that it sought to abrogate the Monroe Doctrine or that it surrendered the vital sovereignty and nationality of the United States.

In March and again in June, 1920, he delivered two speeches which probably had as much to do as any other factor with the defeat of the treaty and the League. The speeches, fashioned in Mr. Knox's knowledge of constitutional law and American historical precedent, carried conviction to doubting Republican minds and solidified the support back of the leadership of Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts. Throughout nine months of bitter strife, Mr. Knox was Senator Lodge's right hand man, his chief lieutenant, in the direction of the battle.

MENTIONED FOR PRESIDENT.
Senator Knox was mentioned often between 1916 and 1920 as a probable candidate for the Presidency on the Republican ticket in 1920, but he made it known just before the convention at which President Harding was nominated that he did not desire the nomination.

As soon as Congress convened after President Harding's inauguration, Mr. Knox introduced his peace resolution, which finally passed the Senate in May. It declared the state of war between this country and Germany to be ended, regardless of the treaties of Trianon and St. Germain, and became later the basis of the treaty which is to be passed by the Senate to-morrow or Saturday.

Senator Knox's wife was Miss Lillian Smith, daughter of Andrew D. Smith of the Laclede Steel Company. They had four children, Rebekah Page, Hugh Smith, Reed and Phyllis Chase. Mr. Knox was a devoted sportsman. He was a hunter and a fisherman, and he also enjoyed the pleasure of driving and hunting and of owning and driving fast horses.

When he first appeared in Washington he astonished the passersby by appearing at the reins of a smart road wagon to which were hitched a pair of champion trotters. He owned many fast horses, including the noted stallion Nettie, and the Senator otherwise indulged his out-of-door and athletic tastes on his country estate at Valley Forge.

SENATOR KNOX DIES OF STROKE IN HOME

Continued from First Page.

He was a protagonist of the idea of the open door in the East and was equally alert over the disposition of interests in China which might harmfully affect this country. He had interested himself in the final disposal of the Manchurian railroad, a problem which has long been a stumbling block in settling Far Eastern questions.

No man in the Senate was more familiar with all of the problems that exist in the Pacific and none more anxious to preserve American rights there on the basis of right and justice.

Political Foes His Friends.
In his friendships Senator Knox was exceptionally fortunate. He possessed a camaraderie of disposition and a spirit of good fellowship which made personal hostility towards him a rare thing. His friendships extended to all sides of the Senate chamber and were as warmly reciprocated on the Democratic as on the Republican side.

An evidence of his genius for friendship was found in the close bond that united him to Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California. Senator Knox was anything but a radical in politics while Senator Johnson is as far removed from the characterization of conservatism, yet the two were close companions. Even in the pre-convention fight the two Senators were often seen together and it was no secret that of all the Republicans mentioned for the nomination Senator Johnson would have accepted the nomination of Senator Knox most readily.

PLANS COMMISSION FOR FOREIGN DEBT

House Committee Drafts Bill Providing for Five Members.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—A commission, of which the Secretary of the Treasury would be chairman, would have full authority to fix terms for funding and refunding of the foreign debt under provisions of a bill tentatively agreed upon to-day by the House Ways and Means Committee. The measure, Chairman Fordney said, would be favorably reported, probably to-morrow, as a substitute for the Administration's bill, which would give the Treasury Secretary authority to arrange for funding and refunding of the debt.

Exclusive of the Secretary of the Treasury, the commission which would be created would have not more than four members, to be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate. The commission would continue in existence for three years.

One provision of the substitute bill would prohibit acceptance of the bonds of one debtor nation in settlement of obligations of another Government without the consent of Congress.

Chairman Fordney said no public hearings on the bill would be held, and it probably would come up in the House for passage late next week.

U. S. WILL FEEL KNOX'S LOSS, SAYS GOV. SPROUL

Considered Him a Great International Figure.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 12.—Gov. Sproul was deeply affected to-night when he learned of the death in Washington of Senator Knox.

"Personally, I held the greatest affection for Senator Knox," he said, "considered him one of the greatest international figures of the day. His knowledge of domestic and foreign affairs was broad, and I knew the country well his death."

Horse and Horse
"Aren't you glad we're not a Motor Truck?"
"Why—because we're fed on oats instead of gasoline?"
"No, guess again."
"Is it because we don't need oil except when our joints are stiff?" "No—you Donkey."
"Well—I give up."
"It's because in this World Series nobody but a Knickerbocker Team can cut any ice."

The old horse is right. Customers know that a Knickerbocker Team can always be depended upon to deliver the ice.

Knickerbocker ICE Company

OTTAWA, Oct. 12.—Sir Robert Borden will represent Canada at the armament conference in Washington provided a place is accorded the Dominion on the British delegation.

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Rich and Luxurious Furs
at reductions of 25 to 33 1/3%

\$395 Natural Muskrat Coat.....\$275 \$875 Natural Beaver Coat.....\$675

\$495 Natural Raccoon Coat.....\$295 \$850 Hudson Seal Coat.....\$595

\$650 Mole Wrap (blouse back).....\$395 \$675 Taupe Caracul Coat.....\$475

\$875 Grey Squirrel.....\$595 \$650 Natural Squirrel Coat.....\$395

SO. AMERICAN STATES ASKED TO SEND WOMEN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The republics of South and Central America have been invited to send delegates to a Pan-American conference of women to be held next April in Baltimore in connection with the third annual convention of the National League of Women Voters.

Mrs. Maud W. Park, president of the league, said the purpose of the conference would be to bring the women of the United States into friendly relations with the women of South and Central America, Canada and Mexico.

The league announcement said that the suggestion for appointment of delegates, while not an official invitation from the Government of the United States, has received the sanction and approval of Administration officials.

STADLER & STADLER
MEN'S TAILORS

The name Stadler and Stadler is standard for all that fashion, workmanship and quality can signify in fine made-to-measure clothes.

BUSINESS SUITS \$150.00

OVERCOATS—READY FOR IMMEDIATE WEAR FROM OUR OWN WORKROOMS—FROM \$110.00

795 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK PARK PLAZA at 59TH STREET

J.M. Gidding & Co.
364-566-568 FIFTH AVE. AT 46TH STREET NEW YORK PARIS

As Soon as Equipment and Decorations Are Completed—We Shall Move to Our New Home—Fifth Ave., 56th and 57th Sts.

Feature Today
at Removal Sale Prices

New Day Dresses at \$65—\$95

Made to sell at \$95 to \$145—Tailored effects in twill, piquette, and French serge—semi-dress models in satin and canton crepe—many with bright colored wool and chenille embroideries, others with unusual bindings of cire ribbon and braid and novel effects where cloth and silk are smartly combined.

Youthful Dance Frocks at \$50—\$75

Made to sell at \$95 to \$150—Unusually attractive styles of taffeta, satin and chiffon, mostly light pastel colorings.

Fur-trimmed Evening Wraps at \$145—\$195

Made to sell at \$195 to \$275—Handsome styles of rich chiffon velvet in beautiful range of evening shades, combined with squirrel, fox, wolf and monkey fur.

Handsome Costume Suits at \$95—\$125—\$145

Made to sell at \$145 to \$245—Rich fur-trimmed two and three piece effects, combining the richest in fabric and fur, a wide range of smart models suitable for both the Young Woman and the Matron.

Day Coats at \$95—\$125—\$145—\$195

Made to sell at \$165 to \$325—Of marvella, duvetyn and velour with collars and cuffs of beaver, Natural Squirrel, Kolinsky fitch, Persian Lamb and Caracul.

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